A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
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VOL. XVIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25 1899 No. 32

VICE-PRESIDENT GARRET A. HOBART.

HON. JOHN HENRY GEAR, OF IOWA. See page 8.

THEY SAY.

The New Grand Opera House will have a suit on hand.

It is not well to put yourself where you are not wanted.

Let the old politicians step aside.

The nex delegation that will leave this city will be a representative one.

Never cause your friends to lose confidence in you.

Don't get angry with people because others do.

It is not wise at all times to tell all you know.

THE BEE is the people's paper.

When a man can be broad-minded he is a liberal man.

Don't imagine yourself so important that you cannot be done without.

Never use your friends for convenience.

The man who tells all he knows is a very weak man.

It is the great man who is liberal hearted.

Some people are failures, hence they don't like to see others succeed.

Speak the truth always and then you will not have an occasion to complain.

A good liar must have a good memory.

If you do your duty, your friends will not have cause to complain.

McKinley will be re-elected Presiden , not-with-st nding what Mr. Bryan says.

It is lonesome sometimes to be alone.

The Afro-American Council is a defunct organiza'ion.

Preacher Walters has confirmed what THE BEE said.

The colored people will not be fooled by the Afro-American Council.

Why do some people k s the hand that smites them?

It must be because they are weak minded.

The High School needs regulating.

Why do some colored trustees allow themselves to be influenced against their will?

Trustee Wright will remain just where he is.

The Judge of the Police Court wants more money.

Yes and so does the negro republican want a place in the Court.

Judge Pugh would appoint a colored bailiff if he were one of the Judges of the Police Court.

That is he would appoint one colored bailiff.

Janitor Hughes has been doing two men's duty.

He is the hardest worked man in the Court and the poorest paid one

The more some people do the less they are paid.

Never hurry through life it s dangerous.

Don't imagine that you are the only top on the bucket.

Be just to your fellow men.

Act well and you will not be misjudged.

If you are called thief, always conduct yourself so that people will not believe it.

A frank man is an honest man.

If you are honest you will be frank.

Is a diplomatic man necessarily a deceitful man?

An evasive answer is a decep'ive one

A friendly answer comes from an honest soul.

A thief will treat his fellow man right sometimes.

Down with the traitors, they ruin a country.

The people will elect McKinley delegates.

There are thousands of bets on the next election.

Be good citizens and you will succeed.

ONE STREET BEGGAR.

He Lives in a Handsome Residence and Owns a Block.

John Carr has been a beggar on the streets of this city for the past quarter of a century. To-day he is a very wealthy man, the owner of beautiful East End property and a valuable block in another part of the city. All this was accumulated from the pennies, nickels and dimes daily dropped into his hat by the charitable people who were moved to pity by the sign that dangled from his breast, "I am Blind." Recently Carr, under the name of Terrance O'Mara, was a prisoner at police headquarters charged with violating a city ordinance. When arrested $61.38 was found upon him, not an uncomfortable roll for a "beggar."

There is no doubt according to the police, that Carr is one of the most successful beggars of the age. It seems almost incredible that a street beggar should live in a palatial East End residence, with all the luxuries that go with it, spacious grounds, &c. But that is just what Carr does. The story of Carr and his life since he became a beggar is a most remarkable one. When under arrest some time ago he, in a burst of confidence, told it.

Some years ago, when he was in the best of health and enjoying the use of his eyes, he was made a beggar by accident. It was a real hot day. He was walking the streets out of work and thoroughly disgusted with his lot. Becoming tired he sat down upon a stoop to rest. He took off his hat and was mopping the perspiration from his brow. At this juncture a kindly disposed pedestrian passed. Seeing Carr he took compassion upon him. Carr at this time had no thought of becoming a beggar, but when he put his hat upon his head a bright silver quarter rolled upon the ground. This started him to thinking.

From that time until to-day Carr has been a professional beggar.

He has been arrested numerous times, and was never taken into custody without a roll being found upon him. On one occasion $300 was taken from an inside pocket. Three times amounts aggregating a total of $75 were discovered. If Carr should ever be found at the police station without a large sum of money on him the officials would be greatly surprised.

Not long ago he was arrested by Officer Robert Smith at Seventh avenue and Smithfield, street. He objected vigorously to being taken into custody. Some of those who had witnessed the arrest declared it a shame that a poor blind man should not be allowed to make a living. They did not know what they were talking about. At the station house Carr denied having anything of value on him, but Sergeant Sterck discovered the money. Carr left a forfeit for his appearance this morning and then took an East End car for his home in order to get there in time for his 6 o'clock dinner. —Pittsburg Post.

CHRISTIANITY IN BUSINESS.

Its Principles Appned Would Work a Glorious Revolution.

"There is not the least question that as the commercial world is organized and run to-day it is run at a fearful loss along the side of money," writes Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Even the rules of success that business men lay down do not insure success. Perhaps no age has equaled this for disturbance and unrest and warring interests in the business world. If the principles of Christainity were applied to the whole business world it would cause a shock that for the time being would result in what might prove to be the greatest financial panic of the ages. But out of that result would emerge a new order of buying and selling that would result ultimately in more financial success on the part of more people than the world has ever witnessed. Ultimately love will pay in dollars and cents better than selfishness. On selfish principles the business world today does not succeed even in the matter of making money—that is, not for any length of time nor for the masses of the people. Love in business would lose less money, and actually distribute the real earnings of toil among a far greater number of human beings, than is possible now under the present system."

Cost Of a Church Carpet.

"The Chicago Advance" gives the following estimate of the direct and collateral cost of a church carpet. The price was $800, but as the women of the church raised the money by giving entertainments the pastor's estimate was that when all the items of cost was figured in the carpet had cost fully $4,000. He reached this astonishing total by estimating the work, worry, nervous strain, bodily weariness and heartaches of one hundred women, the heroic efforts of men, women and children to eat the things which were to be eaten, and hear, see or buy things which had been provided to extract money from them; the colds, fevers and other ailments contracted while attending the entertainments, and the consequent doctors' bills; the money spent in other churches, for if they come to your entertainment you must go to theirs; and, worst and most costly of all, the demoralization of the church and the curtailment of the legitimate giving which follow the train of such methods of raising money. But they got their carpet.

Matrimony on the Move.

A unique wedding occurred in one of the suburbs of Columbus, when Eugene Smith and Miss Lillie Satcher, young people of East Highlands, were married on a street car. The preacher who was to wed them, the Rev. J. W. Simons, was on the car hurrying to meet an appointment, and did not have time to leave the car. Accordingly the car stopped for a minute or two at Wildwood Park. The young people stood up in the car and the minister married them in the presence of the passengers. The marriage was followed by congratulations all the way around as the motorman turned on the full current to make up for lost time and the car whizzed through space. It was not a runaway match, the couple merely failing to meet the pastor at his home on time as by appointment.—Atlanta Constitution.

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IRON RAILING

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All work Firstclass.

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When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made, finest finished and

Most Popular

for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing you will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is

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There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

NEW HOME

It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle (*patented*), no other has it; New Stand (*patented*), driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

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All work ready when promised.

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AND

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MARBLE BUILDING.

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Washington, D. C. Telephone 271.

THE TRAPPISTS OF OKA.

A Visit to Their Monastary Near Montreal, Canada.

SEEN OVER THE DOOR.

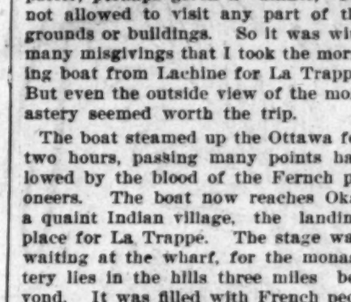
The Inscription Is: "Happy Are They Who Dwell in the House of the Lord."

Strange and Hard Life of the Monks Described by a Woman Who Secured Special Privileges at One of the Canadian Institutions.

The story of Trappist monasteries has been told before but not by the pen of a woman. To such they have been forbidden ground. Even the guidebooks, which, like a mirage, lure one on, said that women must stop at the door. Those who have been there said that women were received in the parlor, perhaps given a dinner, but not allowed to visit any part of the grounds or buildings. So it was with many misgivings that I took the morning boat from Lachine for La Trappe. But even the outside view of the monastery seemed worth the trip.

The boat steamed up the Ottawa for two hours, passing many points hallowed by the blood of the French pioneers. The boat now reaches Oka, a quaint Indian village, the landing place for La Trappe. The stage was waiting at the wharf, for the monastery lies in the hills three miles beyond. It was filled with French people chattering at a hopeless rate. Only one spoke a few words of English. The prospect was dismal. These people spoke only French; the monks, so I had been informed, did not speak at all. But the deity of chance was not to fail me that day. The last passenger to get in the stage was a Frenchman who spoke most excellent English. He knew the monks well, often visited La Trappe; perhaps he could secure for "madame" some special privileges.

The stage wound slowly over the low hills. It would be hard to find prettier scenery than that along the Ottawa. Now the river is in sight, now hidden from view, until suddenly La Trappe appeared before us. The building is in the form of a square around a central court. It is made of gray stone, with several towers, and is very picturesque against a background of green hills. Both the building and the location are new. This building was erected in 1890. The old monastery is farther down the hill, and is used for an agricultural school. The monks are excellent farmers, as the fields, vineyards and orchards testify, but not one was to be seen at work at that hour. The good fathers and brothers were taking their noonday nap. They dine at 11 o'clock, then sleep from 11:30 to 12:30. They certainly need the rest, for, while the retire early—at 7 in winter and 8 in summer—they rise at 2 in the morning.



(Monks at confession).

The inscription in Latin over the door bespoke a welcome:

"Happy are they who dwell in the house of the Lord."

The white-robed fathers received us most cordially and talked freely, though for the most part in French. Some of the brothers were also present. They wear the brown robe.

The first inquiry—and a very hospitable one—was whether we had had dinner. Of course no one would dine elsewhere with a dinner at the convent in prospect. The meal was soon served for guests are always expected, but they are with rare exceptions men. To them La Trappe is freely open as any country home could be.

The dining room was light and airy and spotlessly clean, with a touch of the feminine in the muslin curtains at the windows. The repast was bountiful—roast meat, vegetables, bread and butter, and wine—not a tiny glass of it, but a whole tumblerful—followed by cider, served as generously. The wine is of their own making, the dark wine called St. Hilaire, the light wine Lorette.

A white-robed father waited on the table and his American accent fell pleasantly on my ears. He was very communicative. They did not eat meat, he said, but had bread, wine, cheese and fruit. Usually they have but one meal a day, but in the busy season there is lunch at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

They perform manual labor five hours a day; the rest of the time they are at study and prayers. There are five Trappists' convents in America—three in Canada and two in the United States, one in Kentucky and the other in Iowa. The law of silence is ordinarily observed throughout the convent, but it seems to make these monks fluent talkers when they are permitted to speak. The sign language is used and two monks may often be seen talking to each other in that way.

They work in silence, passing out to the fields in long, single file; they eat in silence and of course pray and meditate in silence.

Once a week, on Fridays, they castigate themselves with a whip. Some are cruel masters to themselves and carry the wounds for days. Then there is also the daily confession at 2 o'clock in the morning. The monks assemble before the bishop of the convent and if any one has sinned he prostrates himself on the floor, confesses his sins and learns what he must do by way of penance.

At La Trappe the atmosphere is one of continuous preparation for death. Within the entrance written on the wall in French are the words, "It may be hard to live in La Trappe, but it is sweet to die here." There is always an open grave in the little cemetery. As soon as that is occupied another is dug. The bell in the tower rings every fifteen minutes, marking off the brief moments of life. This monastery is open to even the worst sinners. Men from all professions, who have made great mistakes in life, retire here.

One end of the building is devoted to boarders. There any man, Protestant or Catholic, priest or layman, may stay if he chooses, and it is said that priests who have sinned are often ordered to La Trappe to purge their souls.

After dinner the chapel was thrown open for my eyes, though I was strictly forbidden to step over the doorsill. The altar was decorated in excellent taste, though my distance from it made a minute description impossible. Then permission was granted to visit the grounds.

"It is against the rules for women to go about these grounds, but you may forget the rules for to-day," the father said.

In front of the main building, on a slight elevation, we should call it a hill in our flat country, is an oratoire, with an image of the Virgin. From that situation a splendid view can be obtained of the farm of 1,000 acres. The old house where the Trappists spent their first winter is near, and farther off the old convent stands. The barns are large and well kept; the fields promise abundant harvest, the pastures contain the finest breeds of cattle. Huge Percheron horses, imported for the monks' use, are in the stables and hogs are raised on a very extensive scale, for besides their wine, honey, butter and cheese the monks sell large quantities of pork.

The old cemetery is the square formed by the building, but that is filled and the later cemetery is outside. It is a beautiful spot, adorned with flowers and shrubs and inclosed with a high fence. The crosses may be seen at a distance, also the open grave and the silent, white-robed figures pacing back and forth at their devotions.

Not the least impressive feature of the day was the bell. Again fifteen minutes of life has gone and it rings and again and again. It does not seem that life could speed so fast.

In spite of what might be called hardships, La Trappe seemed not a bad place to stay. The foods are wholesome and simple, the hours regular, sleep is sufficient, clothing is comfortable and clean; peace of mind is theirs.

The monks themselves give evidence of good care in their fine physique. Some faces are saddened, some spiritualized, some are full of mirth no life of silence and penance can quench. But whatever story their faces told they were all equally hospitable and cordial.—E. Meserve James, in Chicago Record.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Report That the Product Is to Be Turned Over to a Trust.

Manufacturers of clear Havana cigars in this country have decided to form a trust. The promoters say that by the first of next month the officers will be elected and the articles of incorporation filed in New Jersey. The promoters are "Sol" Rosener, No. 43 Beaver street, and James Ettheller, No. 139 Madison lane. The trust will be capitalized at $15,000,000, $5,000,000 in preferred and $10,000,000 in common stock. Blair & Co., bankers, of No. 33 Wall street, will be the underwriters. The persons interested refuse to give further details. The following concerns, it is said, are among those that are to be in the combination: Sidenberg & Co., the Ybor-Manrara Company, Pendas & Alverez, Sanchez & Haya, Arguelles, Lopez & Bro., Bros., Salvador Rodriguez & Co., Cuesta Rey & Co., D. L. Trugillo & Sons, all of Tampa; the E. H. Gato Cigar Company and George W. Nichols & Co., of Key West; Eugene Vallens & Co., Chicago; S. Hernsheim, Bros. & Co., New Orleans, and a few other minor factories. It is said that none of the stock will be put on the market.

"The manufacturers of clear Havana cigars," said a man interested, "do about 25 per cent of the total cigar business in this country. Of the Havana cigar manufacturers from 85 to 90 per cent will be included in the trust. No plants will be closed when the trust gets into operation. Tobacco will be bought by the thousands of bales, and the trust will thereby obtain a handsome margin of profit. There will be no increase in the price of cigars."—N. Y. Tribune.

Niagara Power.

Sixteen large manufacturing corporations are located at Niagara Falls, which use at present 34,590 electrical horse power. The largest use is 10,000, the smallest 20. The two new installations will bring the power up to 49,190 horse power. One fourth the power goes to Buffalo.

The acts of some so-called variety actors vacillate between bad and worse.

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MOST SUPERB DAY TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

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BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS SHORT LINE RAILROAD
TRAINS L AVE CAMDEN STATION.
For Annapolis and way stations, week days, 7:15 8.50 a. m, 1.10, 5.40 p. m.
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For Round Bay and Bay Ridge, daily 3.00 p. m.
Leave Annapolis, week days, 6.45 8.55 a. m. 12 m, 3.50 and 7.15 p m.
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Leave Ray Ridge week days 7.00 p. m.
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Fare to Bay Ridge and return, 50c.
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New Home Sewing Machine Co.
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Doing fine. Automatic motion. Just suits a woman. Write for work for us, by Anna Page, Austin Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $100.00 a month. You can do this work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you and you start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. Box 880 Portland, Me.

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Immediate Relief and Cure of
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In this original house of thirty five years standing, Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Rums, and in all 129 Wines 45 Cordials, etc., are sold in always equal qualities. Catawba, the best obtainable, $1 per gallon. His own Sweet Norton, also $1 a gallon, can be diluted heavily without loss to its vinosity. Of the 20 different standards of Whiskies, his 6-year old Special Rye at 75 cents full quart, Golden Medal 65 cents, and the grades at 60 cents and 50 cents, full quart, have been known so well and so long as pure and without fusil poison that their superiority in that regard over most others cannot be contradicted. For slender purses and the wealthy there are so many goods in stock that all can be satisfied.
Remember the number—909.
(NO BRANCH HOUSES.)

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RUSSIA'S GREAT CANAL.

A Long Ditch To Connect the Baltic And Black Seas.

European papers and scientific magazines are occupying themselves pretty generally at the present moment with criticisms concerning the great ship canal which is destined to connect the Baltic with the Black Sea, work on which was begun last year by the Russian Government, and is being pushed forward with the greatest zeal, and at the same time with a quietness amounting almost to secrecy. When finished the work, on account of its immensity and the almost insuperable difficulty to be overcome, will be worthy of a place beside such modern wonders as the St. Gotthard tunnel, the Suez Canal, the tunnels of Frejus and the Simplon.

The projects offered for the construction of this really herculean labor were many and various, but the choice finally rested between two schemes—one, a proposition to unite the river Dnieper, which flows into the Black Sea, with the Dwina, which empties its waters into the Baltic at Riga; the other a plan to connect the Dniester, west of Odessa, with the river Vistula, which has its mouth at Danzica on the Baltic.

The first of these projects met with the special favor of Alexander III., and is the one which has been adopted for the carrying out of the great work of uniting the two seas. The route starts at Riga, following the course of the Duna River as far as Duneberg, where it is united to the Beresina by means of an immense course cut right through the country. The Beresina and the Dnieper are then used to complete the connection. The total length of the line is 1,600 kilometers, or about 1,000 English miles, 200 kilometers of the entire distance being artificially cut through the land. The work is to be finished in five years if all goes well and a sufficient number of men are kept at work during that period.

The canal is 66 meters, or about 307 feet wide, and about 30 feet deep, thus allowing the largest vessels means of passing from one sea to the other. Seventeen large ports, or artificial bays, are to be constructed along the line as well, each capable of containing a large number of ships, so that a Russian vessel, however large it may be, may make the entire transit in six days, without hindrance of any kind.

The cost of the work, at the lowest estimate, and taking into consideration the means at the disposal of the Russian Government as to the adoption of unpaid labor, will amount to about $120,000,000.

The principal of the reasons for the adoption of the above mentioned plan in preference to the Driester-Vistula project is that the whole passage is kept within the limits of the Russian Empire, thus allowing Russia absolute sovereignty over the entire course.

Putting aside the great political advantages given to Russia by the new enterprise, the gain commercially and economically will be an incalculable one, and beneficial in many more ways than one. With her great power and resources the great semi-Oriental kingdom is in position to carry out with ease works that, in their immensity, recall the wonders of ancient history, and before the undertaking of which a lesser power would retire discouraged.—Rome Correspondent New York Times.

CAT ADOPTS RABBITS.

Robbed of Her Own Litter She Is Content With Substitutes.

A cat on the farm of Andrew Harris, near McKeesport, Pa., has adopted four baby rabbits in the place of the litter of kittens which she recently brought into this world and which Mr. Harris thought the world could get along without. The day after the kittens disappeared the cat was observed carrying something in her mouth to the barn. Three times she was seen making the same journey, and then Mr. Harris made an investigation. He found, hidden in the hay, three baby rabbits. While he was looking at them puss appeared for the fourth time carrying another little rabbit in her mouth. It was deposited with the others and she lay down with them, puurred with the greatest of pride and satisfaction.

The young rabbits are getting along finely. They hop all about with their foster mother. Mr. Harris is proud of his cat and is permitting her to raise her queer family undisturbed, except for the visitors who are constantly calling to witness this queer freak.

It Did Not Work.

"A good, strong bluff at the proper time is a very good thing, but it may fall flat," said a well known traveling man who is at present visiting Washington. "It was at one of the best hotels in Kansas City a few days ago that one of the guests stepped into the lobby to leave his umbrella, and not desiring to go to his room thought he would try a scheme of his own to prevent some one from walking off with it. Taking a slip of paper from his pocket in big black letters he wrote the following notice: 'Beware! The man who owns this umbrella weighs over two hundred pounds and can strike a ten-top blow. He will be back in fifteen minutes.' It was not long after that some one was attracted by the sign, and he feared not the consequences of the dire threat. Quickly taking the coveted umbrella he removed the paper, and, turning it over, wrote on the back as follows: "The man who took the umbrella weighs less than one hundred and fifty pounds, but can walk ten miles an hour. He is never coming back.'"—Washington Times.

An Unsatisfactory Treatise.

She—Why should they say stolen kisses are the sweetest?

He—I think that it is due largely to the natural perversity of human nature. It is not so much due to the fact of any sweetness in the mere performance of osculation as to an adherent desire for that which is supposed to be unattainable. For instance, I read an article by an eminent sociologist on the——"

"It is getting real chilly out here on the porch. I think we had better go into the house."—Indianapolis Journal.

PICKING BILLIONS OF FLOWERS.

Work Where the Perfume Industry Is Carried On in France.

Grasse, in the southern part of France, is the centre of the perfume industry. There women and girls may be seen, with broad hats on their heads, gathering flowers from 5 until 11 A. M. and then returning with their fragrant burdens to the houses, where they pluck the leaves from the blossoms and pass the rest of the day in preparing them for the work of extracting the essences of essential oils, which contain the perfume itself.

In March they begin plucking violets, from which violet water is made, and from the beginning of May to the end of June they gather the jessamine, roses and orange blossoms, as well as the tuberoses in July, the mignonette in August and the cassia in September. The nimble fingers of the women must move rapidly to pluck the millions of leaves that go to make up the 1,200,000 kilograms of rose leaves alone that are used each season. Besides there are a million kilograms of jessamine to be plucked, and violets and orange blossoms to the extent of two million kilograms a year. To give an idea of the number of plants that are raised for this huge result, it is calculated that each stalk of jessamine yields two kilograms of blossoms a season. So there must be at least five hundred thousand stalks to yield the million kilograms required.

But the gathering of the blossoms is only the beginning of the work, for then the flowers must be picked apart and all the spoiled leaves thrown aside. Then the making of the perfume begins. The leaves are spread one by one upon layers of pure lard that cover plates of glass. Three or four times these flower-layers are renewed before the lard has absorbed all of the purfume that it can hold for the fat has a peculiar attraction for the essential oils of the flowers. This purfumed lard is the pomade of commerce, not the pomade used for hair or beard but the crude material out of which this is afterward manufactured. The lard is then either shipped as it is to other manufacturers, or put into alcohol which draws off the perfume from the fat, having a stronger attraction therefor than the lard and the result is the finest eau de cologne. Most of this pomade is shipped as it stands to all parts of Europe and America, but some of it is reserved and the oils are extracted by distilling processes, making the purest extracts.—Exchange.

A BROKEN HEART.

Queer Case of a Philadelphia Dog With Two Owners.

Do dogs die of broken heart? That is a question which has frequently excited the interest of dog physicians and of particularly fond owners of canine pets, and with a view to answering that question to a particular owner's satisfaction a post-mortem examination was held recently at the dog hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

The animal in question was a huge, shaggy English mastiff, white in color, and with a fond attachment for its master, C. B. Mellor of West Philadelphia. It seems that a dispute arose as to the dog's ownership, and one day it was taken away to Haverford by Andrew McPhillips, a drover. McPhillips claimed to have owned the dog two years, but Mellor claimed that the brute was but 16 months old, as the detention of the teeth would show. Mellor then swore out a warrant charging the drover with larceny, and the case was called before Magistrate Jermon in the city hall. Mellor's counsel demanded that a veterinarian be brought into court to testify that the dog's teeth proved to be less than 2 years of age, but the court had been advised that a dog's age could not be determined in that way, so the dog itself was ordered into court to act as a witness in the case. Court was then adjourned till the dumb witness could be summoned, and when the case was called for trial again it was found that the dog had suddenly died. McPhillips brought its body to the city hall in a wagon. The magistrate then quashed all legal proceedings on the ground that both parties in the suit seemed sincere in their claims to ownership. There was evidently a mistake somewhere.

But Mellor did not like the idea of the dog's sudden death, and declared that if his pet was dead it had died of a broken heart, caused by being separated from him, its right master. An autopsy, he averred, would prove it.

McPhillips scornfully gave up the body, and Mellor, with an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, hauled the corpse out to the university veterinary and canine department. There Dr. J. N. Adams, the veterinarian, held a post-mortem examination to determine the cause of the dog's death.

The dog's heart, when cut into, was found to be swelled almost to bursting, and filled with dark, half-coagulated blood. The head and neck veins were swollen and blue, and in places a bloody serum had been forced through the walls of the blood vessels into the cavities of the body.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Chinese Can Endure Pain.

"A very curious thing about the Chinese is their indifference to pain," said Dr. E. Z. Simons, the veteran missionary of Canton, who was in the city a few days ago. "We do a great deal of surgical work in the great city hospital conducted by the united missions at Canton, and it was at first supposed that there would be endless trouble in persuading the natives to take anaesthetics, but the doctors found, to their surprise, that anaesthetics were rarely needed, and that their patients endured the most serious operations without flinching the fraction of an inch. The average Chinaman will assume the required position and hold it like a statue. When the knife touches his flesh he begins a slight monotonous moan, and keeps it up until the ordeal is over, but he gives no other indication of pain. Whether this is due to nerve, bluntness or stoicism, or a combination of both, I have never been able to determine, but the fact remains that the Canton Hospital uses less chloroform or other drug than any other institution of the kind on earth."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are regular Authorized Collectors in the employ of THE BEE Printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is hoped that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE will pay the Collector when he calls.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

When, at the Atlanta Exposition, Prof. Booker T. Washington made use of that fateful and degrading simile: "We can be as separate as the fingers are to the hand,"—"fingers," meaning the blacks, and "hand," meaning the whites—all Anglo-Saxondom applauded. And why? Simply because it meant that the Negro sought no other ambition than that of farmer and tradesman and that the much-talked-of social equality was a chimera To assume that such a proposition is true would be to acknowledge that the two races, derived their origin from different sources and that human nature operated upon them in a transverse ratio. That the converse of this wicked proposition is true all students of ethnology and sociology will attest. Furnished with the same books and given the same intelligent and manly instruction, the Caucasian, Mongolian and Negro student will have the same relative ambition to shine, not only in his chosen field, but the right to enjoy the highest privileges accorded to the ablest and best of any other race and in whatever sphere he may enter, be it by choice or accident. Nothing short of this will fill the measure of any man's ambition. Anything less would mark him as an inferior, and unworthy being We do not inveigh against industrial education for the Negro. Far from that we are heartily in favor of it and firmly believe that, in that line, Professor, Washington is doing a grand work. But we know that his Atlanta speech gave encouragement and boldness to those of the whites, both North and South, who believe and argue that every Negro should be kept within certain circumscribed limits as to his civil rights, regardless of his fitness for the best stations in life, and that no effort of his own should give him a social recognition above that of the most ignorant and vulgar white man. Prof. Washington heralded the astounding news to the world that the chief ambition of the Negro was to fill his stomach, and that that distinction and social favor which come to white men and women by thrift, self-denial, perseverance, morality and bravery was not craved by him. By this is adduced the specious argument of the whites that Negroes should not hold elective or Federal office; that Negro troops should be officered by white men; that Negroes should not ride in first-class cars, dine at first-class restaurants or occupy a first-class seat in a theatre. It has stiffened the backbone of the white president of a Southern college and nerved him to proclaim that the pay for the education of Negro children should come out of the taxes from Negro land owners, forgetting that for two hundred and fifty years the unrequited toil of the Negro enabled the whites of the South to educate their sons and daughters in the best schools and colleges of New England and Europe.

The utter untruthfulness and futility of this proposition of Prof. Washington—so eagerly welcomed by the white Americans and disseminated by them—can easily be found if we will but turn to South America, England, France or Russia. In none of these countries has the Negro been discriminated against on account of his color. If the Negro is a valued officer in the Queen's army or navy and can sit as an honored guest at her table where also sits the American Minister to the Court of St. James, why should this same Minister or the American white man deny our black citizens the same rights when they come fully equipped by culture, refinement and wealth? A colored American recently traveling in Brazil encountered no discrimination whatever on account of his color except in the American colony. France and Russia have shown their high estimate of their colored citizens by perpetuating their memory in costly statuary.

If a Negro is hungry he should be served with food at any hotel or restaurant in the United States, provided he is clean, properly clad and deports himself as a good citizen should. If he is the holder of a first-class ticket on a railroad or in a theatre he should be allowed the seat it represents. A government which denies him these rights should not compel him to go to war in its defence against either foreign or internal enemies.

The meanest white thug from the slums of New York City, or the vilest white woman from the "Division" can secure the best accomodations in hotel or theatre in this or any Southern city—a right denied to the best black man or woman in the United States! Virtue, intelligence culture, refined tastes, wealth, sobriety, all count for naught if one drop of Negro blood be found in your veins. This is the rule established by the white Southerner and its application is gaining ground in the North, thanks to the impetus given to the movement by Prof. Booker T. Washington.

RED LETTER WEEK.

Last week was red letter week for the display of theatrical mal management ticket-box jugglery and general deviltry. It is almost inconceivable how so much meanness, lying, wholesale discrimination and color prejudice could be crowded into so short a time at one and the same place. The insults, received at the hands of the representatives of the "poor white trash" element, were something unexampled in the history of Washington. It has often been contended by some of our white journalistic brothers that color prejudice lodges only against the sub stratum or lower element of the colored race, and that this is manifested only because said element can not sufficiently appreciate and practice the proprieties which should subsist among refined people. There may be some color of ground for such a contention, not on account of color, but of general intelligence or condition. Nor have the refined and cultivated elements of the colored race complained because some fastidious whites have sought to give some such reason for a mean and spiteful prejudice, but have sought to encourage the race to meet and overcome the conditions referred to. We do not expect that a decent white man would relish the companionship of an unlettered and boorish colored man, any more than a decent colored man would court or tolerate the society of a low down white man. But in the case in point the most enlightened and respectable element of the race was the subject of diabolical attack and treatment on the part of the small potatoes who managed the theatre. Men and women distinguished for their learning probity, virtue, beauty and wealth were ruthlessly and savagely insulted and treated as though they had been thieves and tramps. Even brute force was resorted to and to the shame of this city, its police officer was made a party to and participator in the crime. Had there been posted a notice that no negroes need apply for tickets for the orchestra, the frankness if not the respectability and sense of justice on the part of the theatre might have been sustained. But deception, bold dishonesty and robbery were resorted to as an incident to the color hatred displayed. The man who will deliberately sell a ticket representing certain guaranteed privileges and then deny the privileges for which he was paid, is no less a criminal than the highway robber who deliberately knocks down a man and takes from him his money. If anything the latter is the better man—he is at least open. Moreover, common decency would have suggeested the propriety of allowing the colored people to patronize in a proper way, the histrionic talent of their own race. Common courtesy would have suggested a relaxation of the stringent and senseless rules hitherto enforced, but agreeably to the decree of the hostlers, car-drivers, hoodlums and poor white trash in general respectable and appreciative colored people were denied a seat in a theatre where the entire role of actors were colored. There are some things which become our people, in view of the treatment we have received. In every case when there has been violence or a breach of contract, the party injured should institute civil and criminal suit against the theatre.

Should any individual be unable to pay the expenses of securing a competent lawyer a general subscription should be opened to meet the requirements, or a fund raised to secure the best talent at the bar for the vigorous prosecution of the cases. Not to prosecute would be cowardice and self-prostitution; for the law gives us certain rights and under proper manipulations the Court will be induced to award them. After the episodes of last week, let not the white people of the South any longer boast of their great friendship for the colored people. They are willing to be tolerant and even kind when we consent to be underlings and serfs; but when we ask for common justice and honest treatment in a licensed public place of amusement they deny it to us with a severity becoming a harsh and unreasonable uncharitable tyrant. Let us display a community of sympathy which becomes men and brothers. Our mothers, sisters and daughters have been grossly injured. Let us strive to obtain redress through the proper channels and in a proper way.

OUR OLD ENEMY.

Now that there are many Congressmen and Senators in the city the Washington Post has begun its diatribes against the Negro. It is an old trick and we well know its ooject which is to so hold the blacks up to such scorn and contempt as may deter Congress from looking into the merits of any scheme for their emelioration or the punishment of their heartless enemies. The press is a great power for good or evil, as the editors and reporters chose to use their brains But no one would have imagined that the Post had used up all its stock in trade and was compelled, last week, to scour the slums of New York city in search of evidences of Northern hostility to the Negro. Tammany owns a paper in New York city—a morning sheet—devoted to the interests of the dive keepers, thugs, blacklegs, race-horse touts, prize fighters, professional jurymen and jail birds. This paper published a scurrilous attack upon the Negro race in America—in language too indecent for a respectable newspaper to print, and yet the Post ran its editorial arm, up to the shoulder, into this mire of reeking filth and reproduced it for ch delectation and edification of its many readers. We beg the pardon of the patrons of THE BEE for publishing the Post's article last week. We only did so in order to show what depths our enemies would decend in their mad crusade against human liberty.

The Post did not quote the Springfield Republican, the New York Journal, the Chicago Inter-Ocean or Indianapolis Journal, in order to establish the truth of its oft-repeated falsehood that the Northern whites are, as a rule, the Negroes' enemy; it was compelled, as we have said, to visit the abode of filth and crime for this evidence, and when it was discovered it was served to the reading public with a flourish as though the editor believed it.

SENATOR GEAR.

Senator John H. Gear, of Iowa, should be re-elected United States Senator from Iowa. He is and always has been the poor man's friend, regardless of color or condition. Mr. A. B. Cumming, who was his oponent in 1889 was instrumental in electing a Democratic governor and for the first time for 35 years, the State went democratic. This individual now asks that he be elected Senator to succeed Senator Gear. It is not natural that the Republicans of Iowa will turn fools and elect their enemy or the man who turned the State over to the Democrats in 1889.

THE NEGRO GETS IT.

It is very strange that the members of the police force can find no other people to bring into Court under the Edmond's law, except colored people. The upper branch of the police court is more or less electrified by some officers having in the dock some poor old alley colored woman charged under the Edmond's law. Judge Scott is always wise enough to see that some of these officers make themselves too officious and he sees very little in these so-called violations of the Edmond's law. The officers who bring them can not, themselves stand the calcium light.

THE RIGHT VIEW.

Judge Kimball, in dismissing the charge of disorderly conduct against Prof. N. E. Weatherless, was in keeping with the popular verdict of the people. Even prosecuting attorney, James L. Pugh, was thoroughly convinced that no disorder was created on the part of Prof. Weatherless, but he preferred that the Court should settle it on account of the importance of the case. Mr. Pugh is a Southerner by birth, but he has no prejudices.

THE PEOPLE WILL SPEAK.

A meeting of the people will take place next Wednesday evening for the purpose of devising means whereby they shall be protected in their civil rights. This meeting will be under the auspices of THE WASHINGTON BEE. All persons interested in this matter are requested to be present.

VICE-PRESIDENT HOBART DEAD.

Vice-President Garret A. Hobart no doubt one of the most representative Americans, is dead. Mr Hobart was a man of wonderful parts. He was a very conservative man as well as a far seeing man. The nation loses a true representation and a noble man.

FIRM FOR DEMOCRACY.

COLORED DEMOCRATS CONFER UPON THE WELFARE OF THE RACE.

NINETEEN STATES REPRESENTED.

Loyalty to the Democratic Party Urged as the Only Panacea for the Ills of the Afro-American—Republican Theories Vigorously Denounced and Asserted to Be Worse than Chattel Slavery—Intelligent Negroes Cautioned Against Intimidation.

From the Washington Post, Sept. 29, '98.

A conference of colored Democrats was held last night in Room 5, Corcoran Building, under the auspices of the Afro-American bureau of organization of the Democratic Congressional committee. Nineteen States were represented at the conference, the following gentlemen being present: R. G. Still, Pennsylvania; L. W. Pulies, District of Columbia; H. Clay Hawkins, West Virginia; Oliver C. Black, District of Columbia; I. T. Flamer, New York; W. T. Findley, South Carolina; L. C. Alexander, Ohio; Travis Glascoe, New Jersey; Fred Jackson, New York; Lester Fowler, Georgia; C. L. Barnes, Pennsylvania; Charles C. Curtis, Iowa; J. Duckett, Pennsylania; L. C. Moore, Mississippi; A. St. Arthur Smith, Maryland; Eli Banks, Virginia; John Chicester, District of Columbia; J. M. Foster, Virginia; T. E. Brown, District of Columbia; A. Worthington Brinckly, Delaware; Alexander King, Maryland; George W. Brown, Kentucky; J. T. C. Newsome, Texas; M. L. Koonce, Alabama; C. P. Irby, Virginia; T. C. Unthank, North Carolina; and N. C. Jones, Pennsylvania.

Will these alleged colored democrats look at the above and say now what they think of the action of the democratic party in the state of Maryland. Many of the above alleged colored democrats are holding office now under this administration while good and honest republicans are walking the public streets.

LYONS WAS RIGHT.

[From the Dallas, Texas, Item.]

THE NECESSITY OF HEARING BOTH SIDES.

Register Lyons who made "much adoo" about Bishop Walter's advice to Negroes to divide their votes where such a division would be profitable and whose answer to the Bishop seemed so conclusive, is robbed of its "conclusiveness," when the other side gets a hearing. From the Bishop's article in answer to Mr. Lyons, the latter gentleman is, by his own part and parcelment in that "address," made to appear a ridiculous receder. Why did not Lyons condemn his committee on address rather than Bishop Walters? Speak now.

Perhaps Mr. Lyons did make a great deal over preacher Walter's flop. e paid him too much honor and gave him more credit than he deserved. Preacher Walters will do some praying now, no doubt.

NOT A CANDIDATE FOR E.

From the Afro-American Speaker.

Lawyer Chase, the genial and influential editor of The Washington BEE, is the only Afro-American journalist to be found in these U. S. A., who has stood by the McKinley administration in adversity as well as prosperity and if McKinley succeeds himself and does not "take him in" he will prove himself to be one of the greatest ingrates that ever occupied a presidential chair.

Our very able contemporary is of the opinion that the editor wants an office, but he is mistaken. Unhappy is the man who hangs on official favors and death to the man who lives by office alone. THE BEE thanks you brother Sharp for your kind editorial mention. Dr. Sharp is a brave Negro and will no doubt bring the Maryland republicans to terms. He is a man of nerve and a true friend of his people.

ANOTHER BRAYING ASS.

From the Topeka, Kan. Plaindealer.

If Editor Chase of the Washington BEE will analyze the late elections returns (provided he is mentally capable) he will easily see the senselessness of his late remark, to "let the Negroes so disposed go to the Democratic party." It is a fool's remark on general principles, and especially so when claiming to be the administration's Negro organ.

If Editor Chase is not mentally capable of analyzing the late election returns he will not ask the Topeka ass to assist him. All that an ass is fit for is to bray, especially when he is weak. There are other asses too brainless to bray. The Topeka ass will get there soon.

There is some talk of disfranchising the Negroes of Maryland.

Vice-President Hobart is dead and his successor will be Roosevelt

There is no more Afro-American Council.

The Negro vote may divide, but what good will it do?

Senator John P. Green is every inch a man. He takes no back water.

Judge Samuel C. Mills was the first judge to decide the constitutionality of the civil rights law.

Judge Pugh is all right. He has no color prejudice.

The National Committee will meet here next month.

Roosevelt, of New York, will be the running motor with President McKinley.

VAUDVILLE VIEWS.

From the Sunday Post.

Manager P. B. Chase is going hunting this week in order to recover from the trials and tribulations brought upon him by the Williams and Walker Company last week.

"You can put me down as saying most positively," said he, "that last week was the first and very last time the Williams and Walker or any similar organization plays at the New Grand. In spite of the really enormous business we did, amounting above $6,000, and exceeding the company's receipts in any other city, I would not repeat the experiment at any price, however large. It was an unfortunate booking, I am candid enough to admit, and finding it impossible to cancel the attraction, even after offering them money to stay out. I made up my mind to make the best of my bargain and to rigidly enforce the regulations I have always had to promote the security and comfort of the regular patrons of the house. In the first place, the Williams and Walker Company were notified that their colored leader could not lead my orchestra, owing to the fact that my leader, Prof. Ackley is thoroughly competent to direct any music or musicians. As late as last Monday it looked as if I could keep the company out, and really I preferred to have the house remain closed a week rather than depart from my managerial policy. However, in spite of the unwarranted personal interference of Williams and Walker, their manager made the concession. Moreover, I determined early that the whole of the orchestra or lower floor would be only sufficent to accomodate the regular select clientele of the house. Therefore I provided the balcony and gallery for the sole occupancy of those who were drawn by the comedians and singers of their own color. Mind you, I did not draw the color line, because personally I have no prejudices, but as these people are not our permanent patrons I could see no reason why I should put the refined element to discomfiture and annoyance by admitting the others to the lower floor. The fact is that we attract so few of that class ordinarily that one row in our house, the last row in the balcony, has heretofore accommodated all who cared to come, excepting of course, the gallery. Right here the trouble began, and never ceased till Saturday night. All sorts of arguments and devices were resorted to in order to secure seats on the first floor, and all of these people seemed possessed by the desire to go where there was no room for them. My regular patrons filed the orchestra and orchestra circle every night, and you can see that had I admitted the newcomers I would have been obliged to send away my best auditors. But I did not do it, and if I had I might just as well close the New Grand forever today. Despite culture and everything else, Washington is a Southern city and will always remain so. My trials came not alone from the colored auditors, but from the management of the company, which insisted that all comers should be permitted in any part of the house. Their opposition to my policy only abated when the time for settlement came, when you may be sure, it was dispelled by their share of the gate receipts It is understood now, I think, once for all, that the New Grand runs under strict managerial sailing orders, and if you know me at all you will realize that no amount of money could cause me to depart one iota from my line.

"My audiences have come to know that in my house there is comfort, cleanliness, wholesomeness, front and back of the stage, and they would not come long if there was any breach in the rules by which they associated with an undesirable element There were all sorts of rumors of intended disorder by the discomfited ones during the week, but the police force was most kind in making its presence known, and appreciated at every performance. There was absolute security against trouble the whole week, and my audience were never better satisfied. I have all sorts of congratulatory letters, but with all modesty, I must say I consider the comfort of the public my first consideration, and nothing shall ever be permitted to disturb the enjoyment of the ladies, children and gentlemen who are accustomed to come here weekly."

HERE'S A CHANCE GIRLS SEIZE IT.

WIFE WANTED.

From the Augusta Union.

"A Lady, with fair color, not weighing over 150 lbs., not wearing over a number 4, shoe, with good hair and know how to perform the household duties of a wife, and wants to marry, can address E. B. Bowen,

"No. 323 4th, st. Macon, Ga."—Macon Sentinel.

Now is the order of "If you don't see what you want, ask for it." The ad. suggests to our minds that Macon does not contain the fair damsel with Cinderella tootsies, combined with a knowledge of household duties to suit the æsthetic taste of the unfortunate, so we insert the ad. that Augusta's little beauties may enlarge Uncle Sam's revenue. We are full of home-pride and do not just now believe marriage a failure, so are ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy.

We notice that he fails to tell us anything of himself, though. We know not if he is hard featured, box ankled, knock-kneed, lank-shouldered, drop-lipped, no-nosed, toothless, spavined or blind! All of you may rush at once, though.

THE DOG WAS THRASHED.

From the Selma Record.

The Washington BEE would always like to know so MUCH. Now WE would like to know to whom does the article in the last issue of THE BEE belong—that article headed "The Item vs THE BEE?" It seems that it was turned topsy-turvy by some means or for some purpose We think we have seen the same article before in correct shape. We know Editor Chase didn't compose it as well as we know some one else wrote it. Why not give the author of it credit? Of course it was a little antagonistic to THE BEE's policy, but it was digestible Fight it out, brother Chase. We'll referee the fight and see who will come out victor.

GOOD ADVICE.

From the Teche Valley News, Jeanerette La.

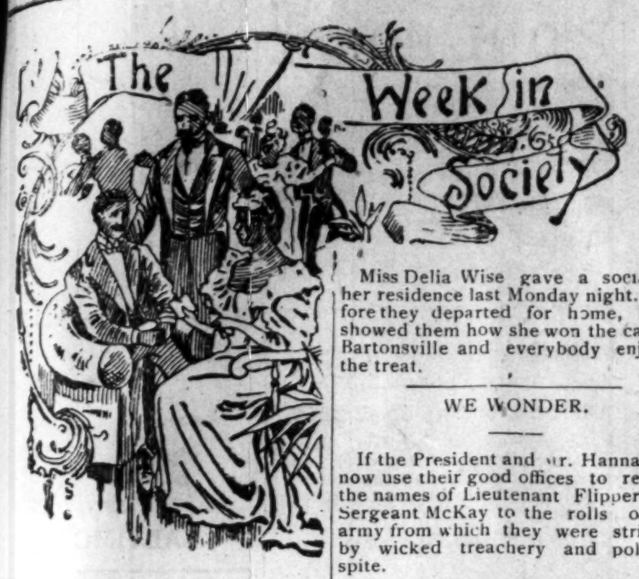
"If the colored man can be made to understand that every white man is not inimical to him, and that he must succeed on his own merit, it would be better for him. The Negro must take high ground, if he wants to succeed."—Washington Bee.

That is just the thing, brother Chase. When the Negro will learn this important thing, a brigher day will dawn for him in the United States.

HE WAS STUNG.

From the Teche Valley News.

The Washington BEE, (Washington, D. C.) stung the editor of the Texas Item badly a few days ago. He was stung so badly that he was unable to "shoo" at "THE BEE."



The fair at the Third Baptist Chuch has met with great success.

Mr Smith, the father of Mr. St. A. Smith, of Massachusetts avenue is very sick.

Mr. James Mason, of Pierce Place, is also confined to his home by sickness.

Mrs. Ayres, the energetic wife of Captain Ayres, will sail for Cuba in a few days.

Dr. C. B. Crusor of West Washington, is one of the best known physicians in the city.

The Misses Magruder of Baltimore, Md., were the guests of Miss Mary Blanford of 5th street n. w., last week.

Miss Eva H. Harvey, who has been confined to her room by sickness is convalescing.

Mrs. Capt. Elizabeth Fairfax Ayres has arrived in the city. She is writing the history of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry.

A mass meeting of the people will be held next Wednesday night, November 29th, at the Vermont Ave Baptist Church, Rev. Geo. W. Lee, pastor.

Mrs. Carr and her little daughter who have been in the city on a visit will leave the city for Montana next week.

Miss Cook, the directress of cooking in the public schools, left the city this week, to visit the schools of Boston, Mass., in the line of her work.

There will be eloquent speakers next Wednesday at Rev. Geo. Lee's church. Don't fail to attend.

Mrs. W. J. Clark, the mother of Mr. L. R. Clark, is quite ill with neuralgia of the heart. She is a venerable lady whose friends are solicitous about her recovery.

Miss Lula Lee, a very accomplished young lady of Hampton, Va., who visited this city a short while ago, is now preparing to leave her home to spend the winter in New York city.

Mr. Thompson, of the Bordentown, N. J., School, was called suddenly away last week, on account of illness in his family. Mr. Thompson is from this city.

Don't fail to attend the public meeting next Wednesday evening at the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Geo. W. Lee, pastor.

Mr E. L. Lee, of Boston, Mass., is the guest of Rev. W. B. Gibbons, 421 Q street n. w. He will remain in the city several days.

Rev. Walter H. Brooks was presented with a gold watch by a committee of one hundred members of the church.

Mr. Joseph H. Douglass left for Chicago, Ill., Monday.

Miss Grace H. Scott has issued cards announcing the establishment of making ladies' parisian gowns.

Miss Norah Buchanan of this city was married to Mr. George Fax of Winchester, Va., on last Wednesday evening, November 15th. It was a fine affair.

Rev. Robert Johnson was presented with a beautiful church, by his congregation, last week. The reverend gentleman is held in high esteem by all who know him.

The marriage of Miss Sallie Wells to Mr. Coffey, of Portsmouth, Va., last Wednesday evening at the bride's residence was a unique affair. The couple will make their home in Va. The bride will be greatly missed in this city by a host of friends. The wedding costume was beautiful and the presents many and beautiful.

FREDERICK CITY NOTES.

Rev. C. H. Murrey and Rev. George Pinkney exchanged pulpits. Rev. Murrey preached a very interesting sermon at Asbury M. E. Church Sunday night.

The Industrial fair opened at Asbury Church with a large attendance Monday night and will be continued for ten nights. The exhibits are very fine.

Miss Willie Pate spent Sunday with the Misses Brightons.

Mrs. Richard Jackson is seriously ill from a Paraletic stroke.

The Lyceum will be closed during the Industrial fair.

Mr. Reuben Walker has organized a Musical Association. He intends to entertain his friends during the social season.

The stores are putting on their Holiday appearance.

Mr. Joseph Murdock gave a pig roast to his friends on Tuesday night.

Mr. Caleb Nichols is visiting friends in Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. C. H. Murrey will give a supper at his Church Thanksgiving night.

Miss Delia Wise gave a social at her residence last Monday night. Before they departed for home, Delia showed them how she won the cake at Bartonsville and everybody enjoyed the treat.

WE WONDER.

If the President and Mr. Hanna will now use their good offices to restore the names of Lieutenant Flipper and Sergeant McKay to the rolls of the army from which they were stricken by wicked treachery and political spite.

If the Hon. John P. Green ain't proud of his brave son Theodore.

If Thedore's Ohio rearing didn't have something to do with it.

If the Washington Post subscribes to the manner of treatment our best colored citizens received at the New Grand last week.

If a theater of our own wouldn't be a paying investment.

If it is not customary for theatrical companies to furnish their own musical directors.

If Mr. Will Cook is not as good as any who ever came down the pike.

If Major Sylvester ordered the police to drive colored seat holders from the New Grand.

If it is not time for the President to remove Commissioner Wight before it becomes a political issue in the next campaign.

If the President knows how colored criminals are discriminated against in the court, in Station houses and on the farm.

If it would not be well for him to send a trusted friend on a tour of inspection —"onbeknownst" to the gang.

If he knows why the white criminals are not allowed to work on the streets. Why only the blacks?

If it is not strange that Democratic Commissioner Ross accords better treatment to Negroes than Republican Commissioner Wight.

If Maryland Negroes would support a man for president who insulted the memory of Frederick Douglass.

If Mr. Gorman had the presidential bee in his hat when he opposed the motion to permit the body of Mr. Douglass to lie in state at the Capitol.

If Mr. Chesnutt was pleased with the large, appreciative and highly cultured audience which greeted him Friday night at the 15th St. Presbyterian Church.

If "Uncle Wellington's Wives" was not the most complete and unique sketch of the escapade of a "fool nigger" you ever heard.

If Ex-Governor Lowndes knows who struck Billy Patterson.

If the hanging of an innocent man is a good campaign cry.

If Col. Dick Laws got anything out of it.

If Gov. elect, Smith, is smoothe enough to make friends with the colored voter.

If the Post has designs on the Negro in the advocacy of Mr. Gorman and Mr. Blackburn.

If it is true that Mr. Gorman would make a clean sweep of colored clerks, messengers, laborers and watchmen.

If it is true that many Negroes will support Mr. Bryan if nominated.

Specialist in Millionaires.

In an article on the "Brain Bankruptcy of Business Men," the Alienist and Neurologist develops the idea that the high pressure under which modern men of affairs work has created a demand for a new specialist in medicine who shall devote himself to keeping in order the heart and brains of millionaire business men. The ordinary family physician, the writer argues, is not the only medical attendant and counselor the man of great business affairs should have. The modern millionaire is a new factor in the problem of sanitation and requires new treatment. He is a high pressure machine which must be kept up with the telephone, phonographs, cables and wireless telegraphy, going the pace that kills. As these inventions have developed the engineer, so the tax put upon great business men must develop the brain and nerve engineer.

Our Registered Bonds Abroad.

The time has been when the amount of United States registered bonds held abroad was so great as to create a feeling of discomfort, not to say uneasiness, when it was contemplated. It has been many years, though, since the volume of these bonds in alien hands was so small as at present. The total so held just now is only $3,939,350. Cuba is the largest holder, having $1,996,700. Next comes France, with $939,000, and then England, with $521,450. Spain holds $83,500. The meaning of this is that our own citizens are our national creditors—a vast improvement over conditions within the memory of comparatively young people.

Condensed Intelligence.

The trade balance in our favor the first nine months of this year was $333,000,000.

Cuba's latest census, that of 1887, gave a total population of 1,631,687, of whom 65 per cent. were white. The new census is expected to reduce this total to 1,200,000.

Russia has been trying to place an order in this country for 700 locomotives, but has not yet been able to satisfactorily do so.

PRESIDENT KRUGER.

Personal Traits of the Peculiar Transvaal Leader.

Kruger is devoted to his wife, children, grand and great grand children; while they in turn adore him. He lives in a modest house, which stands back from the sidewalk about 15 feet. There is a grass plot in front and a sentry box inside of the iron railing. This house was presented to him by a syndicate. When the Volksraad is in session, a soldier is stationed in front of the President's house and no one, excepting officials, may enter the residence during the day without permission. After 7 o'clock in the evening, all are welcome to the chief executive's home.

Every morning at 6 o'clock a negro servant takes a cup of black coffee and a big pipe filled with tobacco to the President's room. As soon as he has drunk the coffee Kruger rises and smokes the pipe while he is dressing. He is down stairs by 6.30 o'clock and is ready to lead the family prayers at 7 o'clock. Breakfast is served about 7.30 a. m. His morning hours are taken up with matters of state and the dictating of letters. The dinner hour is 1 o'clock. At all the meals Kruger says grace before bread is broken. He takes a short nap after the noon meal and is ready promptly at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to receive callers. The supper is served at six o'clock and the conclusion of this repast ends all the worriment of the day for Kruger. Many writers have told how hot cups of thick black coffee are served at frequent intervals. Every person received is served with coffee. Besides his salary of $40,000 a year, Kruger gets $10,000 annually for coffee money. There is a two gallon kettle of coffee always hot in the kitchen.

Since Kruger was elected President in 1881 he has been confronted with some trying times. In 1883 his country was in a bankrupt condition. It looked as if a famine was going to overtake the land, but then gold was found in the Barberton district. A messenger from the new gold fields took a sack of gold, containing twenty ounces, to the President, presenting it to him as the first yield of gold from the Transvaal. Kruger was astounded when he saw the gold. He asked where it came from, and was informed that it was from the Barberton district.

"Is there any more left?" asked Kruger.

He was told that the country was rich in gold ore, and that millions of pounds could be secured where that came from.

"Thank God! My country is saved!" was his reply.

Kruger often expressed his regrets that he was not able to receive an early education. His only book for years was a Bible.

On the occasion of laying the last bolt in the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay Railroad, November, 1894, the President went out in his private train to perform the act. At Bronkher Spruit a delegation of Boers met the Presidential party. Kruger had to speak. Out from the railroad station, about a mile distant, could be seen the three grouped graves of the rear guard of a British regiment, which had been annihilated by the Boers. The present trouble was beginning to make itself manifest; at least Kruger was far-sighted enough to realize that the storm would burst before very long. Looking significantly toward the three graves of the British soldiers, Kruger said to the two hundred old Boers that had gathered round him:

"This is our country. Never give it up. Remember that we fought for it and made it what it is. I will never! never!! never permit a foreign foe to take the Transvaal from you so long as I shall live."—Exchange.

What to Drink.

The best beverage is water, fresh from a spring or well not contaminated by sewage. Natural mineral water should be substituted when the common water obtainable is of doubtful purity. After water, says a medical man, I consider these beverages, when taken in moderation, as the most wholesome for adults: Light, pure, natural wine, containing not over 12 per cent. of alcohol; seasoned spirits distilled from cereals or grapes and diluted with water; coffee from good berries, freshly roasted and freshly ground; pure beer made of barley, hops and water, containing not over 7 per cent. of alcohol. In regard to alcohol, there can be only the one opinion—that persons should abstain from it who are too weak to restrain their appetite. Two-thirds of our physicians have testified that a temperate use of spirits is more apt to improve than injure the health.

Girl's Battle With an Owl.

Miss Maggie McKean, of West Hazelton, Pa., had a remarkable and unpleasant experience a few nights ago. About 1 o'clock she was awakened by a peculiar noise in her room. A repetition of the weird noise thoroughly alarmed the girl and she raised her head and looked about for its origin. At the foot of her bed she beheld two glowing eyes that gazed in her direction with such awe-inspiring intensity that she screamed aloud in terror. A moment later she was attacked by a huge owl, which must have entered the room during the day, as the window of her room was tightly closed. She was badly scratched and torn by the bird's beak and talons before other members of the family came to her assistance and secured the creature. Owls are rare in that section, and its appearance was remarkable.

Debts of American Cities.

The present debt of the city of New York is $346,000,000; that of Philadelphia is $56,000,000; that of Boston, $50,000,000, and of Baltimore, $37,500,000. As compared with these eastern cities the great towns of the west are modest and thrifty. The debt of Philadelphia, for instance, is twice as large as that of St. Louis and three times as great as that of Chicago. In New York, the assessed valuation of real estate is $3,000,000,000. In Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore the aggregate valuation is $2,000,000,000.

"Our sewing society met to-day for the first time in over two months," she said.

"Ah," he returned, "another scandal."—Exchange.

THEODORE TILTON.

As Seen in Paris Recently by a Woman Whom He Befriended.

Many years ago I was a frightened, bitter little rebel, one of the only two Southern girls in a large school far up the Hudson River. It was not very long after the close of our terrible civil war, and the two angry but helpless little creatures were the victims of the bitter spirit which at that time was still so strong. Suddenly the crowd of tormentors were dispersed by a tall, beautiful girl, the acknowledged queen of the school. She gathered us both into her tender grasp and her voice rang out like a clarion as she said, "Cowards! don't you see their black dresses?" It was enough, and in a moment the tide was turned and our persecutors became our consolers.

Our rescuer, our guardian angel, as she became henceforth, was a sister of Theodore Tilton, and was about to graduate, while we had just entered school.

The day of her graduation came, and among the judges was Mr. Tilton, then in the zenith of his fame, brilliant, handsome, debonair, with gracious words for every one, but many kind and gentle ones for the sisters, two devoted little worshipers, whose story he had been told.

I was the junior winner of the first prize for spelling, and I never will forget my thrill of conscious self respect when he added: "The tables are turned and the little rebel has conquered you."

Last spring I was at an afternoon tea in Paris, and was attracted by the grandeur of an old man, who towered above all present like a giant among pigmies. Some vagrant memory was stirred, so I asked the name of this "grand old man," and was told that this was Theodore Tilton, and that he never permitted himself to be presented to strangers, unless, knowing who he was, they themselves requested a presentation. Doing homage to the spirit which prompted such a course, I asked that we might be introduced, and then followed such an hour of pleasant reminiscences as will not soon be forgotten. From the beautiful spot on the bank of the Hudson, where we first met, we wandered through many lands and many scenes. I had known him first when he was like a giant tree of the forest, in the pride and pomp of its first new growth. I saw him again, like the same giant tree, which, having withstood the warring and the buffeting of the elements, stood covered with hoary moss, still straight and strong, among the petty things of life, but—alone. To-day he is the centre of a circle of loving friends, who amidst brilliancy of intellect and height of social position still feel that his presence gives them honor. His face shows the impression of such agony as few souls have battled with and have lived, but it also shows the courage of the vanquisher of himself. So to-day Theodore Tilton stands, ever lonely, ever aloof, but to the last with haughty head unbent.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

One of the Troubles of a Rich Man.

According to his own admission, Henry Willard, one of the two surviving brothers of the three who were famous in Washington hotel history for a third of a century, is in failing health, although he is active as a cat on his feet, and has every appearance of robust activity. Henry Willard is one of the wealthy men of Washington. He retired from active business several years ago—that is to say, he retired as much as he could. A few days ago a friend met him on the street and inquired about his health.

"I am feeling badly," was the reply. "I do not sleep well. I toss all night long and wake up unrefreshed. I do not know what I am going to do."

Thinking to "jolly" him the friend remarked: "If I were as comfortably fixed as you, I think I would sleep soundly. I certainly would not lose sleep from worry."

"I am not so sure of that," rejoined the old man, and his voice took on a querulous tone. "I am not so sure what you would do if you were in my place. Why, just think of it! Suppose you had from $500,000 to $1,000,000 lying idle in the bank all the time, and had to worry about investing it. Maybe you wouldn't find it so blame easy to sleep as you think. Just think of it—all that money not earning a dollar!"—Chicago Post.

Soda Water to Relieve Hunger.

Water charged with carbonic acid gas—in other words, soda water—is now prescribed as a palliative for hunger, especially for an abnormal sense of hunger due to disease. Carbonic acid gas has the singular property of lessening the sense of hunger, and may profitably be remembered in dealing with cases of diabetes, in which bulimia (abnormal hunger) is a prominent symptom. The seat of hunger is found in the solar plexus. By the use of water charged with carbonic acid gas the branches of the solar plexus distributed through the mucous membrane of the stomach are influenced in such a way that the abnormal irritation of the plexus, which is the foundation for the ravenous hunger often present in diabetes and certain forms of indigestion, may be greatly mitigated, if not wholly appeased. Water charged with carbonic acid gas may likewise be employed with advantage in many cases of hyperpepsia, in which there is a sensation in the stomach described by the patient as a gnawing sensation, "goneness," emptiness, etc.—Modern Medicine.

Opportunity to Economize.

"No!" declared Mr. Wimpling, "I shall not pay $3 for the privilege of taking you to a theatre. I don't say that I can't afford it, but I claim that no ordinary play is worth 1.50 a seat."

"But, John," his wife replied, you used to take me so often! You didn't seem to think $1.50 a seat was too much then."

"Alicia, don't talk nonsense! We can sit just as near together at home now as it is possible to in the most cramped theatre in town.—Chicago Times-Herald.

This quaint old jar is precious; still
No rose leaves its deep bosom fill;
It was brought from lands afar
By some old uncle, once a tar;
But in my heart I hold it dear,
For quince preserves it holds each year. —Chicago Record.

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A GREAT PROJECT.

Europe Interested in Making Chicago a Deep Sea Port.

Advocates of the plan to make Chicago a deep-sea harbor say that great interest has been created in Europe over the project. Many of the prominent continental journals have published illustrated articles showing the lakes and canal system, and any amount of capital is said to be waiting to be invested in establishing direct steamship lines to Chicago from European ports as soon as steamers of sufficient tonnage to make the freight profitable can pass through the canals.

Wilhelm Weimann, the Danish Vice Consul at Chicago, and a member of Denmark's foreign diplomatic corps, said yesterday:

"Any amount of capital stands ready to be invested in steamship lines to Chicago. The Copenhagen merchants are deeply interested in deep-water center for one of the largest shipping organizations in Europe, the United Steamship Company, which has several hundred steamers running to almost every part of the globe. The managers of the new free port, one of the largest in Europe, would certainly be the first to establish a direct steamship line to Chicago, and this may take place next year, when the Canadian system of canals is expected to be completed, permitting the passage of steel vessels with a cargo of 2,000 tons.

"The idea would be to establish a line of fast steamers, as the express business would be an important aid in making the line profitable."

The first general interest in the subject abroad is aid to have been manifested when O. A. Thorp & Co., exporters and importers of this city, brought a little steamer through the canals to the lakes, it having actually crossed the ocean with a cargo. The experiment was repeated three years in succession, and while the difficulties and obstructions to such a through traffic rendered further attempts unprofitable, owing to some slight reduction in the rates of through transportation, yet the fact that these experiments were conducted without loss is said to have been considered abroad an argument of the strongest kind in favor of deeper canals.—Chicago Record.

HIS WIFE CONSENTED.

And a Hungarian Nobleman Visits His First Love, Now a Nun.

Count A. Dessewny, a distinguished looking nobleman from Hungary, arrived in New York recently, on the steamer Lucania, and was later seen to take a train to Philadelphia. His mission to this country is a strange one and is a remarkable example of love and devotion. He leaves wife and children to visit the love of his youth, who is a nun in this country. Whether she is in Philadelphia, or farther West, the Count will not say. And the strangest feature connected with his visit to this love of long ago is that it is with his wife's entire consent, and that he has paid these visits annually for the past 10 years. The Count was not communicative to his fellow passengers on the Lucania, but to a few of them he told a little of his mission and history. There are lines of care in his face and although he is in his prime his hair is streaked with silver. Married to a beautiful woman, father of bright children, still he loves the girl he met in his youth and his heart constantly yearns for its first idol.

While chamois hunting in the mountains Count Dessewny met his fate. It was at a simple country dance that he first saw the woman who has been a part of his life ever since. She was Maria Teresa Kisfauldy, the beautiful daughter of a professor at the University of Munich. It was a case of love at first sight on the part of both. Her reply to his offer of marriage was at once a joy and a pain. She told him she dearly loved him, but in the same breath she said she could never marry him. The young woman had, in a moment of religious enthusiasm, pledged her life to relieving suffering and had taken the vows of celibacy. Nothing could change her.

The Count left the mountains, and Maria Kisfauldy came to America. The Count soon afterward married a lady of noble birth, whom he says is just as refined, just as beautiful, as the little Magyar girl who had won his heart.

His wife and family know of his infatuation, which still holds him. With their knowledge and consent he comes to America each year to visit her. She is in some large American city, which one the Count refused to say. But the fact that he took the train for Philadelphia lends credence to the belief that in this city the reunion of the two has taken place.—Phil. Times.

A SAUERKRAUT FAMINE.

Shortage of Cabbages Threatens St. Louis's Favorite Dish.

A sauerkraut famine is threatened in St. Louis. What such a famine means is not understood by those who are not aware that sauerkraut is the great popular dish of St. Louis, and occupies the place taken by beans in Boston. It is estimated that more sauerkraut is consumed here than in Chicago, which has twice the population of this city. Missouri soil is said to be specially adapted to cabbage growing, and as there are many Germans in the city the consumption of sauerkraut follows naturally. The Germans have popularized sauerkraut among their American friends until a St. Louis house without sauerkraut is like home without a mother.

Horseshoes in Japan are simply clogs of twisted straw, and during a journey many have to be carried to replenish those which are worn out.

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It adjusts itself so perfectly to the rupture that it is impossible for it to become displaced.
It permits the utmost freedom of motion with perfect safety.
All uncomfortable and injurious steel spring pressure is avoided.
The pad is held in place by woven bands, which retain an equal pressure in all positions of the body.
It can be worn in bed, a great desideratum to the youug as tending to a perfect cure.
It is the only suitable truss for children and females.
The proper amount of pressure can be brought to bear and maintained in any position without pinching or harm to the wearer.
It will cure hernia if placed on the patient sufficiently early.
Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.
It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)
Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price; $3 for single and $4 for double truss
In ordering, give location of hernia, right or left side, and measurement. Satisfaction given or money refunded when the truss is returned in good order. Address:

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Room 15, 609 F St., N. W.
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Newspaper Advertising Bureau
10 Spruce St., New York.

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and I urgently request young ladies to read this column and any questions that they wish answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis.

Annie:—Your letter was a gem, but you show too much admiration.

Ella:—Don't believe all that is said about you about other people.

C. T. If you think that your condition is to be bettered, then marry.

Carrie:—Too much anxiety on your part, demonstrates weakness.

Etta:—It must be confessed that your expressions are lady like and refined.

R. T. It is not advisable to wear a dress that does not become you, simply because it looks well on other people.

G. T. Good manners become a refined woman. It will not hurt you to be polite to people.

Nellie:—It is not neccessary for you to accept an introduction to a gentleman in the public street.

Olivan:—It is impolite to hint to a gentleman to escort you to the theater. He loses his respect for you.

Estelle.—Never misjudge a person if you don't understand him Thoroughly understand his meaning before you become offended.

L. S.—No lady need be insulted if she doesn't desire it. There are different methods employed.

A female journalistic association is what is greatly needed.

Miss Tell: Your letter on industrial education is a good one. It would look well in print

Work: The Recorder's office is full now. it is impossible to find employment there.

Graduate: Why don't you look for some other employment. You all can't be teachers.

Discrimination: You should not associate with people who are not socially your equal. Your relation in business is one thing and social equality another.

Business: Because you meet one in your business capacity it is not neccessary to recognize him on the public street. Let him become insulted if he wishes to. Some people are too thin skinned.

Katie: Conduct yourself as a woman. Give intruders to understand that you are a lady. Never become jealous of people because they are doing better than yourself.

Mollie:—Gossip is only found among losers. If you attend to your business you will have as much as you can do.

Indiscreet: Some girls are very indiscreet when they are off on their summer vacation. Some people misuse your meaning. Dress will recommend you sometimes, but refinement and education are letters of recommendation.

O. K. You should not accept costly presents unless you are engaged. You should be careful how you receive presents at any rate. Some men regard giving presents a license. Men are very silly in this particular. They are too busy to study the art of polite society.

Mattie:—Wheels are becoming dissusting. It is dangerous to any girl and you will see it. Many a girl is suffering now from this practice Modesty seems to be a scarce consideration now.

Christian Endeavors:—Yes these societies were numerous years ago. They are also growing out of date. From the first they were very influential. A wrong class of people have been in charge now. Be what you are and not the person with a string on. Take this pointer and digest it.

There is much flirtation among girls.

Carelessness in dress is vulgar.

Paint and powder on the face are growing out of date

Flashy dressing is out of fashion.

Going to theaters alone is becoming fashionable.

Young men want their pennies for something else.

Be independent and travel alone, rather than be depenent.

Work for what you get and purchase what you want.

Don't allow a man to think that you want his company. It makes him conceited.

If you haven't what you want, wait until you get it.

Don't crave for what you can't get and never sacrifice your reputation.

You are not respected if it is known that you are in need.

Don't borrow money from your male associates. It is dangerous.

Think wisely and act accordingly.

Dress in a becoming manner and let the world know that what you have on is your own.

Read good books and profit by them.

Be diligent in your studies and persevering in everything.

Never talk about your companions. It will operate against you in the long run.

Don't marry for convenience or before you are ready.

Don't marry for spite, because you do yourself an injury.

Take your time and think well while you are taking it.

Good thoughts eminate from good people.

Don't grin at people because you may make a mistake.

Look a person in the eye when you are talking to him.

An honest woman will give honest expressions.

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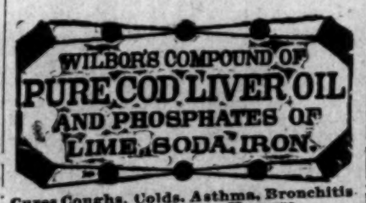

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Three-Finger Sam's Eloquence Was Not to Be Withstood.

"Talkin' about oratory," said Broncho Bob, "you ought to have been out to Crimson Gulch last fall, so as to hear some of the real thing."

"We have some pretty luminous specimens in Congress," ventured the man who felt it incumbent on him to show a little local pride.

"Not a circumstance. I've read some of them kind o' speeches. I've heard 'em, too. A feller come from the East and started in to tell Crimson Gulch what it orter do. Some of the boys allowed things was gettin' ruther slack, an' they says anthin' fur a change; so they took his advice an' blazed away an' organized a city council."

"I see. You held an election!"

"Nary. We didn't want any bloodshed. We jest passed the word around that the city council was going to be held, an' made it an open game. Everybody was there except Nevada Bill, an' he didn't dare show up, because he was under suspicion of sittin' in a poker game with a private stock of blue chips which he had bought unbeknownst from a store in San Antonio. It wasn't long until, under the instructions of the tenderfoot, we had the city council going in good shape. Only officers were allowed to wear their weapons during the proceedin's, an' everybody was debarred from debate. The first business we took up was the case of Nevada Bill. We reckoned that it would be no more than decent local pride to prevent the importance of any poker chips except the duly recognized authority for said importance. Rattlesnake Pete said the only way to make the law bindin' was to pervide that anybody breakin' it should be shot at least once. The tenderfoot got riled in a minute. He jumped to his feet, 'an' got off the most long-winded talk about constitutionality an' the rights of citizenship an' whereas and therefore that I ever heard. He talked hard, and showed he had read books. But you orter have heard Three-Finger Sam's historic reply. It jes' showed how quick a man who has the gift of genuine eloquence kin end an argument. Crimson Gulch has not got through talkin' about it yet. Three-Finger Sam drawed himself up to his full hight and p'inted his finger at the tenderfoot. 'I don't desire to use no harsher words than is necessary,' says he, 'but I'd like to know what you mean, you low-down, lop-eared jack rabbit, by comin' into this town an' tryin' to tell us whether a man needs shootin' or not. Have we got to wait fur some lantern-jawed coyote to come wanderin' in off the prairie an' tell us what's good fur us? Beware!' says Three-Finger Sam, still p'intin' his finger an' growin' more eloquent every minute. 'Beware, you bow-legged burro. Don't you think you come here an' overawe people because you wear specs. Have a care, or the fust thing you know you'll be travelin' out o' this town with a bunch of patriotic citizens on your trail, every one of whom is dead anxious to shoot a freckle off'n the back of your neck!' The tenderfoot didn't have another word to say, an' he left town the next mornin'."—Washington Star.

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All who are dersirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer. Oriental Complexion Cream also cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

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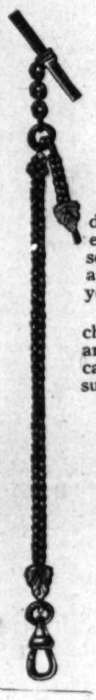
Metal base, with artistic and very rich large figure—for a column; nicely moulded oil fount; the latest burner ratchet screw movement, for turning wick up and down, thus always insuring a brilliant light, clear as a crystal and equal to 200 candles. It stands 28 inches high and is all ready to put oil into and light.

The 16 inch shade has an 8 inch rich lace flounce and combines to make it a rich, handsome, serviceable home ornament.

Send 5 cash yearly subscribers for this handsome banquet lamp.



No. 16. Here is good Warranted Watch Chain Fine rolled gold plate double curb, full length elegntly engraved gold top solid bar, very best of snap and guaranteed to wear ten years

For this fine rolled gold chain. The Bee will give to any person sending in 3 yearly cash subscribers six 6 month subscribers.

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Gold-plated metal base; gold-plated lock ring; gold-plated open cast head removable oil fount; the latest ratchet screw burner; large, handsome hand-decorated globe; first-class chimney. Clock made and warranted by one of the largest factories in the U. S. All ready to put oil in and light.

This handsome lamp-clock is worth 20 dollars. A fine Christmas or birthday present. The BEE will give one of these clocks to any person who may send 5 cash yearly subscribers.

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BLOOD PURIFYING

Vegetable Pills and Powders

Have stood the test of half a century in Europe, and thousands of sufferers have been permanently cured by their use. Pills and Powders consist of precisely the same ingredients, being composed of wholesome Herbs alone, while so happy is their composition that they act upon the blood, the liver and upon the kidneys alike, and that they may be safely given to the smallest infant. A few doses of the Pills or Powders, regularly taken in spring and again in fall, will keep the blood pure and invigorate the entire system, thus most effectually warding off disease.

The following are some of the diseases which have been permanently cured by their use, viz: Inflammation of the Bowels, Tetter, Asthma, Cough, Headache, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Cramp Colic, Croup, Catarrh, Pain in the Chest and Sides, Chills and Fever, Ague, open Wounds and running Sores, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Biliousness, Eruptions of the Skin, Bowel Complaint, Gout, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Malaria, Diarrhœa, Colic, Swellings, Costiveness, Bloatings, Bloody and White Flux, Dysentery, and, in short, all and every disease resulting from impure blood or from imperfect digestion, no matter of how long standing.

Dose of the Powder.

Many years of experience have proven the following to be about the proper dose:

Take daily at the age of—			
From ½ to 1 year	½ teaspoonful.		
" 1—2 "	½ to 1	"	
" 2—4 "	1—1½	"	
" 4—8 "	1½-1½	"	
" 8—14 "	1½-2	"	
" 14—adult	2—3	"	

The Pills

may be taken in the following numbers:

From ½ to 1 year	1 to 2	pills.	
" 1—2 "	2—4	"	
" 2—4 "	4—6	"	
" 4—8 "	6—10	"	
" 8—14 "	10—16	"	
" 14—adult	16—20	"	

As in the Powder, always begin with the smallest dose, as some systems require more and the others less, in order to reach the same result. A few days' use will show how large or how small a dose may be sufficient. The dose should be just large enough to insure three, and, in urgent cases, up to five free discharges in 24 hours. The Powder may be mixed in a little water or syrup, or it may be tightly packed into capsules, and should be taken at bedtime or an hour before breakfast, as most convenient; and the same rule holds good for the Pills also, though half the number may be taken at night and the other in the morning if desired. To such as are in the habit of taking strong mercurial or other injurious pills, the dose may appear rather large; but, as these Pills, as stated before, are composed of wholesome herbs alone, which do no violence to the system, a much larger dose is necessarily required to produce a beneficial result.

When a cure has been effected, do not discontinue the use of the medicine at once, but take a little less from day to day, otherwise temporary costiveness may be the result.

Price of the Vegetable Pills, 50 cents and $1 per box, according to size of box.

Price of the Herb Powders, 25 and 50 cents.

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AN UNJUST ARREST.

PROF. N. E. WEATHERLESS, THE HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER OF PHYSICS, EJECTED FROM THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE. NOT ALLOWED TO REMAIN. POLICE OFFICIALS EXCEED THEIR AUTHORITY. SEVERAL ARRESTS TO FOLLOW. THE PEOPLE INDIGNANT.

Prof. Nelson E. Weatherless, the brainy teacher of physics in the High School of this city, purchased tickets for Williams and Walkers' show last week which was performing at the so called NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE, which is being managed by Chase and Burke. Prof. Weatherless purchased tickets for the orchestra and when he presented himself at the door a tall Negro told him to go to the 15th street entrance, where all colored people were sent, no matter what part of the house they had tickets for. A large number of colored people had purchased tickets for the orchestra but were refused admission, except they went to the 15th street entrance.

Prof. Weatherless, a stalwart American, politely told the man at the door that his tickets entitled him to seats in the orchestra. A white man took his tickets and told him to go to the balcony above, where over 500 colored people were seated. Prof Weatherless declined and walked by the man and

Judge Samuel C. Mills.

took his seats. He was requested to get up, which he refused to do. In the meantime, he went back to the man to whom he gave his tickets and requested their returns. This the man declined to do. Prof. Weatherless took a hold of him and took his ticket from him. In the meantime, Manager Chase was sent for and ordered officer Murphy to arrest Prof. Weatherless. The officer declined at first, but he and another officer, at the request of Manager Chase, which is against the law and contrary to instructions, placed Prof. Weatherless under arrest and handled him shamefully. Ten dollars collateral was left at the station house and in the Police Court on Monday, morning, Prof. Weatherless was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was represented by Judge Samuel C. Mills and Mr W. Calvin Chase. The government was represented b Mr. James L. Pugh.

There were several witnesses for the government including the officers who had made themselves so officious in placing Prof Weatherless under arrest.

Their testimony was to the effect that the defendant was disorderly because he refused to get out of the seats that he had purchased. The officer who at first refused to arrest him admitted that when he was first called in he declined to do so because he was not doing anything. On cross examination by Judge Mills, he admitted that there was no disorder until Manager Chase ordered the officers to eject Prof. Weatherless out of the theater.

Nelson E. Weatherless.

Mr. Chase, of counsel for Prof. Weatherless stated to the Court, Judge Kimball, that he would show from the testimony of Manager Chase, that there was a systematic piece of discrimination going on all the week against respectable colored citizens and that there were at least 15 in the audience who held tickets for the orchestra but were not permitted to enter because of their color.

District Attorney Pugh objected. The Court sustained the objection and an exception noted.

Manager Chase was further questioned by Attorney Chase to the effect of an interview in the Daily Post and a public declaration he made on the day after the arrest of Prof. Weatherless.

The district attorney objected to the reading of the interview which objection was sustained by the Court.

Attorney Chase asked if he did not have an interview in the Post.

Objected to by Mr. Pugh.

The Court said that the manager could answer that question.

Manager Chase admitted that he did have an interview in the Post.

Attorney Chase then presented him a copy of the Post containing the interview and asked if he was the author of it. His reply was that he did not know. The article was then read and an evasive answer was given.

This closed the government's case.

Mr. Chase demurred to the evidence and held that it was not sufficient to convict. The Court over ruled the demurer.

THE DEFENSE.

The defense first called Ex-Senator John P. Green, who was present and witnessed the matinee on the 18th inst. He saw Prof. Weatherless and has known him for a number of years as a gentleman and a scholar. He was roughly handled by the manager, testified Mr. Green, and the officers on the day in question. He was orderly and gentlemanly, and made no noise whatever and no disturbance would have been created had not the manager and officers attempted to eject him from the theater.

Mrs. J. E. Morgan, of 913 11th street, n. w., testified that she was present on the 18th inst., and saw Professor Weatherless. He was not disorderly.

Several other witnesses testified, after which Ex-Collector J. F. Cook testified, Prof. H H. Hart, Attorneys F. J. Bundy, James M. Ricks and others as to good reputation.

After which the defense closed its case.

In suming up the case Judge Kimball said that from the evidence, Prof. Weatherless may have gotten into the wrong seats, but it was the duty of the usher to have shown him to the proper seats. That he had purchased his tickets therefore he was entitled to remain on that floor his tickets denoted. He could not see from the evidence, which was so mixed up, that Prof, Weatherless was disorderly and the good reputation that he sustains from the testimony of such reputable citizens so well known to the Court and whose words he would believe, he would be compelled to dismiss the case.

SENATOR JOHN HENRY GEAR.

There is no man in the Senate of the United States more respected and honored than the Hon. John Henry Gear. He is an honest man and one in whom any nation can confide. He never deserts his friends nor does he possess any of the tricks of crafty politicians. He is the associate and friend of Hon. W. B. Alison, of Iowa, who is also a man and a statesman of high degree. The colored people of Iowa have the most implicit faith in his honor and integrity. He has proven his friendship for them on more than one occasion. The attempt by one of the men he made to defeat him turned out to be a gigantic failure. Senator Gear is not one of those men whose opinion you cannot ascertain. Whatever he tells you, you can depend on it. He is a positive character as it is indicated in his face. John Henry Gear, of Burlington, was born in Ithaca, N. Y., April 7, 1825; received a common school education; removed to Galena, Ill., in 1836, to Fort Snelling, Iowa Territory, in 1838, and to Burlington in 1843, where he was engaged in merchandising; was elected mayor of Burlington in 1865; was a member of the Iowa House of Representatives of the 14th, 15th, and 16th general assemblies of the State, serving as speaker for the last two terms; was elected governor of Iowa in 1878-79 and again in 1880-81; was elected to the 50th and 51st Congresses; was beaten for the 52d; was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison, and was elected to the 53d Congress as a Republican; was elected January 23d, 1894, a Senator in Congress from the State of Iowa for six years, beginning March 4, 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LYCEUM.

"The Kind of Education Needed to Prepare the Negro Youth for Future Usefulness" was the subject of the scholarly and instructive paper read by Dr. R. E. Hart, before the Congressional Lyceum, Odd Fellows Hall, 1606 M st. n. w., Sunday afternoon last. The speaker said that there was something radically wrong in the present system of education, and that it would require courage and manhood to change it. That the so-called leaders and would-be thinkers of the race are to much inclined to the belief that education is intended as a means of developing the mental faculties only, leaving the soul and body out of the question. The idea of industrialism for the Negro is the merest subterfuge, as it is well known that the Negro knows better how to use tools than opportunity is given him to use them. That in those sections of the country where his right to earn a living is not infringed upon no question of his skill and ability ever arises, since he always shows off to advantage the centuries of industrial training he has already received. He also observed that the present industrial system tended largely toward the servile while even the ministers of the gospel advise a meekness which is a little short of self effacement. The paper was most heartily received and discussed by Mr. R. A. Green, Professors Cromwell and Hershaw, Mr. A. L. Manly, of the Daily Record and others.

The vocal solo by Dr. E. M. Boyle of Sierra Leone Africa, the recital of The Ravings of John McCullough by Dr. Garnes and the instrumental solo by Miss Maude Lewis were heartily applauded. Owing to the illness of Prof. Henry W. Lewis, the musical exercises were directed by Dr. James T. Walker assisted by Mr. Felger with the cornet.

On the motions of Prof. Cromwell and Mr. Manly a vote of thanks was tendered to all who took part in the exercises.

To-morrow afternoon 3:30 o'clock Dr. J. Anderson Taylor will address the Lyceum.

The fair that is going on at the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church has been quite a success, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Carter Braxton. She is one of the most enterprising ladies in the church.

DR. RICHARDSON.

HE SPEAKS ON INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

There was a representative audience at the High School Thursday afternoon, to listen to the eloquent and scholarly paper of Dr. Geo. F. Rich-

ardson on Industrial Education. This eloquent speaker was listened to with great attention. Beyond a doubt he is a profound thinker.

THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

A GOOD SHOWING BY THE BOARD HOW THE WARDS ARE PROTECTED.

The annual report of the Board of Children's Guardians for the year of '99, shows great progress made by the board during the year ending June 30, '99. One of the most interesting features in the report is the arrest of one of the wards in Virginia charged with a criminal offense and who was defended by counsel without compensation. A resolution was adopted at one of the meetings making a recommendation to Congress for funds to pay counsel for the defense of this ward. There is no reason that Congress can advance not to grant this simple request.

The amount of appropriation that was made for the care of children was $28,000. There was a deficiency of $10,750 which was granted so the report states making a total of $38,750. At the beginning of the year the Board had 445 wards, not including the feeble minded class. It closed the year with 552 such wards.

In speaking of the District Reform School for girls, which receives only colored girls, it cannot accommodate all the incorrigible girls. The Police Court needs to subject to wholesome restraint, and the District Reform School for boys is for a large part of the time too full to receive the colored boys in need of its care.

It can be seen by this report that there is a separate reform school of colored girls. No white girl is ever sent to this reform school. This alone ought to be an eye opener for the colored people—to establish if possible such a reformatory for girls who are not so bad as the majority of those who are sent to the Reform School for girls. The report states that the Reform School for boys is not the place for many boys from 12 to 16 years old. There are some boys there no doubt that nothing will reform.

The number of children placed in free homes during the year was 150. The number of wards in free homes within and outside the District of Columbia was 219. The report states that there should be a supervising agent for each 150 children.

A MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

ORGANIZING OF A PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. EMINENT MEN TO SPEAK.

On next Wednesday evening there will be a public meeting held in the Vt. Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. George W. Lee, Pastor, Vt. ave., n. w., for the purpose of taking steps in the prosecution of the civil suits that are to be brought against the manager of the Grand Opera House. On which occasion there will be a permanent Association organization for the protection of the people in their civil and political rights. This meeting is called under the auspices of the Washington BEE. Among some of the gentlemen who have been invited to speak are Attorney Thomas L. Jones, Dr. C. B. Purvis, Mr. Lewis H. Douglass, Hon. Geo. H. White, Recorder Cheatham, Register Lyons and many others. The meeting will be called to order at 7:30 o'clock sharp.

We are in receipt of a beautiful cloth bound book, entitled "Camp Fires of the Afro-American, or the Colored Man as a Patriot," by Chaplain James M. Guthrie. The book is beautifully illustrated and has a water coloring of the heroic charge of the colored regulars, near Santiago, Cuba, in the late war. This eminent author has dedicated the book to his two brothers, one who paid his life for the privilege of fighting for the Union and emancipation, and the other who lost his right arm for the cause," and to the white and colored champions of the great republic, now on the camping ground, and of one common humanity. Everybody should read this well composed book. It is an ornament to any one's library.

Mrs. L. R. Clark, formerly a graduate of Clifton University, of Orangeburg, S. C., and the agent and principle of Baughnesen system of dressmaking, resides a 1519 P street, n. w. She is a woman of abilty and refinement. She is a teacher of sewing and carries on a large business, having in her employment from eight to ten young ladies.

The place, of Mr. Wm. H. Lee, was raided on last Saturday night and he was charged with keeping an unlicensed bar. The case has been dismissed by the District Attorney because there was no proof against him to that effect.

If you want a first-class suit of clothes made or a first-class overcoat, don't fail to go to Horn, the tailor, 637 F. street, n. w.

MR. FRANK MANIGAN.

Mr. Frank Manigan is no doubt one of the most affable and popular business men in this community. He is an advisary counsel for the National Brewing Company.

L. H. HARRIS.

If you want prescriptions carefully compounded go to Dr. L. H. Harris, 3d and F streets, s. w. Dr. Harris keeps one of the best drug stores in South Washington. He makes a specialty of fine cigars, and his perfumes are always first-class.

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A STRONG WOMAN.

How a Weak, Nervous Girl Became An Athlete.

As a "strong woman" Miss Charlotte Dunphy, the seventeen-year-old daughter of a West End avenue millionaire, is the latest marvel. It is only last June that Miss Dunphy was graduated from the Institution of Holy Angels at Fort Lee, a physical wreck, as so many young girls who aim for high honors find themselves at the close of their school days. It was thought that she was going into a decline, and many specialists were consulted, but there seemed no organic disease—simply a strong tendency toward nervous prostration. Drugs were ineffective, walking was exhausting. Ordinary gymnastics, such as are usually practiced in schools for girls did not seem to do any good.

More in a joke than anything else, Miss Dunphy called at the studio of a professional athlete just three months ago and informed him that she wanted to be a "strong woman." It did not look very promising, as she was slight, weighing less than ninety-five pounds, and was weak and ill. But there is nothing this athlete will not try, and so he put her through his twenty-five different sets of dumbbell exercises with the lightest bells, adding to their weight as her strength increased, until she could swing 5-pound bells with perfect ease.

Taking a set of bells home, Miss Dunphy began exercising before breakfast, and soon found the work delightful and easy, her appetite increased, and she began to long to do greater feats. For variety's sake her instructor allowed her to learn several weight lifting exercises, and found to his astonishment that she could actually do them, and do them gracefully and firmly. From one feat to another she went, until now she mastered every sort of strong woman feat and her teacher himself gazes on her with astonishment.

Miss Dunphy has a most wonderful back, and the muscular development of the entire body comes to its support, so that she does tricks. One of these is the lifting of a big bar bell from the floor in one hand, and turning it high above the head without a tremor. This same bar bell she then places upon the floor and lies down on her back with the ball at the head, and raises it with both hands until it is straight above her head; then, holding it with one hand only, she rises to a sitting and then a standing position, with the bell high above her head still.

Another feat Miss Dunphy does with the same bell in connection with the "Roman chair." This chair has a strap across the seat, into which she slips her feet; then she leans over the back until her head rests on the floor

After His Heart Had Stopped.

Physical conditions which Dr. Lewis Talman, house physician at the Saratoga Hotel, says are rare surrounded the death of Charles M. Hagenbuck, which occurred at the hotel recently. Mr Hagenbuck was assistant manager for Chapin & Gore and lived at 7251 Jeffery avenue. He complained of feeling ill and late in the afternoon he called on Dr Tallman. He was given a room in the hotel and his condition was closely watched. Early the next morning Dr. Tallman went to his room to see him and found him very weak.

"Mr Hagenbuck was sinking rapidly," said Dr. Tallman. "Soon after I entered the room I felt his pulse. His heart had stopped beating.

"'How are you?' I asked as I shook him. 'Very well,' he answered, and then he died. It is the third case I have had during my practice of over twenty years where a man's heart stopped beating and he afterward uttered coherent words. His brain and his lungs were still alive, though his heart action had ceased."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Open Door.

On the whole, in spite of the weight of contrary opinion, it may be safely predicted that the opening of China to the trade of the world will not be followed by the results which are so confidently expected by people who have surplus products that they are anxious to dispose of at a profit. Instead, the effect of the opening and awakening will probably be to bring disaster upon Western industrialism, unless a barrier can be interposed to the competition of a race whose most striking characteristic is the entire absence of those desires and aspirations which Americans and Europeans strive to gratify. This notable peculiarity, at this stage of the world's development, may give the Chinese an overwhelming advantage in the struggle for existence, and compel the Western working classes to abandon their ideals.—John P. Young, in the Forum.

A Kansas Product.

Kansas, whose fame rests upon a composite foundation of droughts, corn, the Twentieth Regiment and other commendable commodities, and grasshoppers, is the proud mother of the biggest man in the world. The gentleman's name is Wilkins. "Wash" Wilkins, and his altitude is set down as 8 feet 2 inches. Mr. Wilkins tips the beam at 300 pounds net, and the ring which adorns his little finger "would easily encompass a lady's waist." Mr. Wilkins and his friend, William Pifer, of Zyba, Kan., who is less than three feet in stature, and weighs forty-five pounds, gross, will visit the Paris Exposition next year and hold up the honor of their amazing state.